

Newport



Mercury.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1763.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1854.

NUMBER 4845.

VOLUME XXIII.

The Newport Mercury,
is published every Saturday
by
M. COGGESHALL & F. A. PRATT.
GEO. C. MASON, EDITOR.
The Old Stand—No. 123 Thames Street.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, or \$1.75 if
sent in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the lowest
rate. Deduction made to those who advertise by
year.

No paper discontinued (unless at the op-
tion of the Proprietors) until arrearages are paid.

Poetry.

The following beautiful lines were contributed
to the Home Journal by Mrs. T. H. Beveridge, of
Ipswich, Texas:

I saw a youthful mother
Once, on a summer day,
Sit down a smiling infant,
To watch its frolic-play.
It gambolled on the floor,
That decked the carpet o'er,
And seemed with childish wonder,
Each object to explore.

A something on the instant
Its glad career arrests;
And earnestly it gazes where
A golden sunbeam rests;
While on the new found glory
It fixed its wondering eyes,
And traitfully reached forth its hand,
To seize the glittering prize.

And now its tiny fingers clasp
The treasure rich and rare,
Which in its baby innocence,
It surely thought was there.
But ah! that hand uncloses,
And to its earnest gaze
Reveals no gem of beauty—
No bright, imprisoned rays!

And then the first of many tears
Fell on that cherub face;
The first sad disappointment
In life's uncertain race;
And thus it hath been with us all,
Who its dark game have played;
We've sought to grasp the sunshine,
And only found the shade!

EVENING HYMN FOR CHILDREN.

Thou from whom we never part,
Thou whose love is every where,
Thou who seest every heart,
Listen to our evening prayer.
Father, fill our souls with love,
Love abounding, full and free;
Love no injuries can move,
Love that ever rests on Thee.
Heavenly Father! through the night
Keep us safe from every ill;
Cheerful as the morning light,
May we wake to do Thy will.

ADVICE TO THE RISING GENERATION.

going to parties, just mind what you're at,
care of your head, and take care of your hat,
if you find that a favorite son of your mother
is an ache in the one and a brick in the other.

Agriculture.

TO RAISE GIANT ASPARAGUS.—A writer
of the early volumes of the *Horticulturist*,
(Mr. Downing, we believe,) tells
us to grow common asparagus so that it
will fill any giant production. He says:
"Every one who has seen my beds has
begged me for the seed—thinking it a new
thing—but I have pointed to the manure
heap—the farmer's best bank—and told
him that the secret all laid there. The
secret was only such as might be in every
eden."

About the first of November—as soon as
frost has well blackened the asparagus
beds—I take a scythe and mow all down
to the surface of the bed; let it lie a
week or two, then set fire to the heap of
straw; burn it to ashes and spread the ashes
on the surface of the bed.
I then go to the barn-yard; take a load
of clear, fresh stable manure, and add
thereto half a bushel of hen dung, turning
and mixing the whole together
thoroughly. This makes a pretty powerful
manure. I apply one such load to every
twenty feet in length to my asparagus beds,
which are six feet wide. With a strong
spade I dig the manure down, and then
digging under. The whole is now left for
the winter.

In the spring, as early as possible, I turn
the top of the bed over lightly, once more.
Now, as the asparagus grows naturally on
the side of the ocean, and loves salt water,
I give it an annual supply of its favorite
element. I cover the surface of the bed
about a quarter of an inch thick with fine
sacking salt; it is not too much. As the
spring rains come down, it gradually dis-
solves. Not a weed will appear during the
whole season. Everything else, pigweed,
chickweed, all refuse to grow on my aspara-
gus beds. But it would do your eyes
good to see the strong, tender stalks
of the vegetable itself pushing through the
surface early in the season. I do not at all
fetch a point when I say that they are as
"green around as my hoe-handle, and as
tender and succulent as any I ever tasted."
The same round of treatment is given to
my bed every year.

Miscellaneous.

THE TURKISH WOMEN.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

An Interesting Article on the Manners, Habits,
and Customs of the Turkish Women.—Their
Position, Rights and Usages.—Domestic Habits.
—Polygamy.—Children.—The Harem and So-
cial Life, &c.

A very false notion is commonly enter-
tained respecting the condition of women
in Turkey. If they do not enjoy precisely
the same rights and prerogatives as in
Europe; if the role they fill, in society and
in the family is less; if the religious law,
corresponding in so far with historical tradi-
tion, suffers to exist between them and the
men certain inequalities which are dimini-
shed from day to day, it is not true, as
generally they are degraded to the
condition of servants and concubines, and
possess no privileges but those for which
they are indebted to their personal advan-
tages and to the transient caprice of their
masters.

At bottom, the condition and the role of
woman (I speak of the woman recognized
in law,) does not differ essentially, among
the Mussulmans, from those of wives in the
different European societies. Held to the
simple duty of obedience towards her hus-
band, without the latter being able to mal-
treat her, she presides over affairs in the
house; is charged with the care and with
the details of the family economy; rears
her children, and oversees her domestics
and her slaves. The only difference is
that her functions are wholly within the
house and domestic. Not only free, but
sovereign in the harem, her authority is
arrested at the threshold of the selamluk,
which she is even prohibited from stepping
over.

Let us explain here the sense of these
two words, which sum up all the public
and private life of the Turks.

The *harem* is the house, or that portion
of the house occupied exclusively by the
women—the female apartment. The *selamluk*
is the apartment of the husband, the
male apartment. *From the harem* is open
to every corner; the other is, as its name
indicates, a place reserved, a sanctuary;
to access to which is permitted only to the
spouse, and at the entrance of which the
authority of even the law expires. Such
is the idea of sanctity which the Orientals
attach to this word that merely to utter it
is a sacrilege. To this present day, it
is considered a mortal offence, with the
Osmans, to inquire of any one the news
of his harem; and in the very rare cases
where they are obliged to designate their
women or their children, they employ all
sorts of periphrases or metaphorical ex-
pressions; exercising an extreme caution
to avoid the proper word. Thus, when a
father wishes to announce the birth of his
daughter, he will say: "A veiled one, a
concealed one, a stranger (muscif) has
been given to me. There are some traces
of this refined sensibility in regard to female
apartments, found among the Greeks. To
speak of them, even to praise them, was a
kind of disgrace. "The virtuous wife,"
says Theoclytus, "is she of whom no one
says good or ill."

Let no one ever confound these two
words, then; harem and selamluk. Use
no more indiscriminately, as often done,
harem and *seraglio*. The seraglio is the
palace of the sovereign. All the Osmans,
even to the poorest artisan, have a harem.

The Grand Vizier himself has no seraglio.
The European Ambassadors, at Pera, have
a seraglio, but no harem. The Sultan has
both the one and the other.

As I just now said, the authority of the
legitimate wife is exercised in the harem
without control. If she is alone, which is
often the fact,—cases of polygamy being
rare in Turkey, whether owing to the legal
restrictions upon the exercises of the right
or to the changes effected in manners,—
the whole house obeys her. If she has one
or more companions, her authority is re-
strained—to that portion of the harem
occupied by her, with the children and
slaves, the law obliging the man who mar-
ries more than one wife to give each of
them a separate apartment, furnished ac-
cording to his means and the rank of the
women.

Although the law does not regulate the
number of slaves,—concubines and others
—as is the case with legitimate wives, their
number must always be proportionate to the
fortune of the individual; every slave,
male or female, who is inadequately main-
tained by his master can claim his freedom
before the courts.

The women who people the harems in
Turkey are all foreigners. Some are na-
tives of Ethiopia or of Senaar; others
have been brought from Circassia and the
provinces of the Caucasus by the traders.
Transplanted from their native soil at an
age too tender to have preserved any mem-
ory of it, the greater part know nothing of
the regrets engendered by absence from
country or family. To them family and
country is the harem where they have been
reared; where they serve at present;
where they may one day reign like sover-
eigns.

If one of them has left her native land
at a more advanced age, her regrets are no
livelier on that account. Reared by her
parents in the idea of an approaching sepa-
ration, in some sort necessary, she has
had time to become familiar with a desti-
ny which, hereafter, will not leave her even
a glimpse of the miserable life she led in
her parental home, but only a perpetual
round of pleasures and triumphs. And
when the moment arrives she evinces no
reluctance to follow the trader to whom
her parents deliver her for a sum of money.
The trader, moreover, takes care not to
excite any such idle fancies; quite to the
contrary; he shows her, in perspective,
the rank and honors of the Sultana. And
why not? So many others have become
such, who were less beautiful than she is
and less calculated to please.

I have often met these slave traders;
in particular, during a promenade that I
took in the suburbs of Scutari. They were
men of good appearance, with a
grave and noble air, a white beard, and
dressed in the rich cloths of Cachemere.—
They were squatted upon the grass, on the
edge of a little lawn, half hidden by trees,
apparently absorbed in contemplating the
form of the lawn, some hundred paces
distant, flowed a river, upon the bank of
which the troop of slaves, seated in a cir-
cle, formed a picturesque group; some
enveloped in their long feredges, others
sleeping with their arms bent over their
heads, the first mentioned talking together
in their native tongue. I heard the con-
fused sound of their voices in the distance,
which rather unusually, was in a somewhat
elevated key. I drew near, believing my-
self sufficiently screened by the plantains.
But they perceived me, and uttered a faint
cry. At the same moment one of the
guardians approached the group, but with-
out affectation, without haste, and with a
measured step. All were silent, and cov-
ered themselves with their *yachnaks*. I
retired, in my turn endeavoring to imitate
the slow and measured step of the Argus;
but I had had time to perceive their faces
without a veil. Some appeared to be of a
perfect beauty, white, elongated and regu-
lar; the oval of the contour quite ir-
proachable, their large hazel eyes veiled
by long lashes, with eyebrows that might
have been designed with a pencil. But all
this beauty lacked expression. One only,
less fair perhaps than her companions, ap-
peared to me rather fascinating; she was a
Circassian, of some twenty years, her
features being a little too strongly accen-
tuated, and too near, for my taste, that state
of embonpoint, which takes so well among
the Turks. She was vested in a sky blue
feredge, the opening of the folds of which
left the imagination very little to do. I
never saw any arrangements of the kind
more provoking. She was turned half
round, looking in a little mirror that she
held in her hand; her head inclined to one
side; eyes half closed, and teeth of bril-
liant whiteness, peering the parted lips.—
To whom was she addressing these co-
quetries? Doubtless to the invisible lover
who would some day seat her upon the
throne of a Sultana.

There was formerly a public market for
slaves at Constantinople, to which Euro-
peans had access, and which is described
by Lamartine in his "*Voyage en Orient*."
The Porte ordered it to be closed, in the
commencement of 1847, a month before
my first arrival in Turkey.

The care of the women is the principal
occupation of the women in the interior
of the harem. It has been pretended that
family life does not exist in Turkey: this
is a serious error. It is, on the contrary,
more developed than among us. (French-
men,) because with us the multiplicity of
affairs, worldly connexions, ambition and
dissipation tend to diminish the force of
sentiments; while the isolation of the ha-
rem concentrates and increases it. Per-
haps there does not exist a country where
children are surrounded with more care
and affection than in Turkey: and what
is very strange, this care and affection ap-
pears more tenderly in the father than in the
mother. Nothing is more touching, and
at the same time more true, than the tab-
leau where the Doctor Brayer shows us in

the streets, on Friday, and especially dur-
ing the ramazan and bairam,—the Mus-
sulman, proud of his son, leading him
slowly by the hand, carrying him upon his
shoulders when he is fatigued, placing him
before him upon the bench at the cafe,
where he is in the habit of going, talking
to him affectionately, and never taking his
eyes off him; while the other Mus-
sulmans, old and young, leave their pipes,
and, regarding the child with interest,
congratulate the father upon having a son
who *insh Allah* (if it please God,) will sup-
port him in his old age.

The children, boys and girls, are reared
in the interior of the harem, under the
surveillance of the mother. After the cir-
cuncision, which commonly takes place
at the age of seven or eight years, they
commence going to the primary schools
(mektebs), or receive at home the attention
of a *khodja* (preceptor.) Every evening
the imam of the family, or of the district,
or, indeed, in place of him, the father
himself, after the ablutions and the namaz
have been performed in common within
the selamluk, enters the harem, where he
recites the principal prayers, in presence
of the spouse, of the children who are of
age, and of the slaves, all veiled, accord-
ing to law. The cooks and the nurses,
who are generally Greeks or Armenians,
have perfect liberty to follow their own
mode of worship.

Then, for the boys, comes the epoch of
their admission to the higher schools, or
medreses; which is celebrated by solemnities
very similar to those which accom-
panied the taking of the colored robe
among the Romans. From this moment
the child, becomes a man, quits the harem
for the selamluk; but he retains the right
to enter there when he pleases, to see his
mother, or sisters, provided always that he
announces his visit beforehand.

History to the Word Esquire.

The word is from the French *essuyer*
(shield-bearer) and originally signified noth-
ing more. It was applied to armor bear-
ers or Knights and Barons, who were 2d in
rank, and not the high or "quartering" arms
on his shield, as also of wearing a sword,
which denoted gentility—though he was
not girded with the knightly belt. This
was the esquire of chivalry, of whom we
have an amusing burlesque in the person
of Sancho Panza, the valiant attendant
of that famous knight errant, Don Quixotte.
Another class, feudal esquires, consisted
of those who had a right to claim knight-
hood, but had not been dubbed. The sons
of younger sons of Dukes and marquises,
the younger sons of viscounts, earls, and
barons, and their eldest or with the eldest
sons of barons and knights in all orders
are regarded in England as esquires by
birth, though their precedence, which dif-
fers widely, is regulated by the ranks of
their respective ancestors. Officers of the
Queen's court and household, her army
and navy, down to captains inclusive, doc-
tors of law, barristers, and Physicians, are
reputed esquires. A justice of the peace
is only an esquire during the term of his
office; but a sheriff of the county holds the
title for life. In this country it is used
almost indiscriminately as an expression of
respect.

INCREASE OF THE MORMONS.

The "General Epistle of the Saints,"
Young, Kimball, and Grant, Presidents of
the Latter Day Church, to the Saints on
Earth," represents the growth of that
strange people as immense. They are
erecting fortifications against future attacks
and cultivating large tracts of land, in
Utah, and at the last conference sixty-five
missionaries were commissioned. In four
years their population has increased from
4,000 to 30,000. They have a perpetual
emigration fund of \$34,000, out of which
they pay the expenses of emigrant converts.
They will have 60,000 inhabitants in five
years, at their present rate of increase.—
They have churches in England, Scotland,
Wales, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Ice-
land, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland,
Malta, Gibraltar, Hindostan, Australia and
the Sandwich Islands; and they have re-
cently sent missionaries to Siam, Ceylon,
China, the West Indies, Guinea and Chili.
The Book of Mormon has been published
in French, German, Italian, Danish, Poly-
nesian, Welsh. Their doctrines and prac-
tices are of the most purit character and un-
less decomposed of their own corruptness,
they will, ere long, be a source of trouble
to our Government. They daily grow more
formidable, and must end in utter dissolu-
tion, or spread their vile influences to the
overthrow of morality and civilization.

Lustrateful Children.

See the trees flourish and recover their
leaves; it is their root that has produced
all; but when the branches are loaded
with flowers and with fruits, they yield
nothing to the root. This is an image of
those children who prefer their own amuse-
ments, and to game away their fortunes to
bestowing upon their old parents those at-
tentions which they need.

SIGNERS TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

THEIR BIRTHS AND PROFESSIONS.

It will be found upon reference to the
accompanying list of the signers of the De-
claration of Independence—sixty-six in all
—that just one seventh or eight in number
were of foreign birth and of those eight
there was one born in Wales—two in Scot-
land—two in England—and three in Ire-
land. The Welchman was a gentleman;
the Scotchman both a Minister and a gen-
tleman. The Englishmen were both mer-
chants and the Irishmen two physicians
and one lawyer. Of Americans by birth,
forty-eight in number, there was one sailor,
one soldier, one Surveyor, one Shoemaker,
and one Printer; Then there were three
physicians, four gentlemen, five merchants,
seven farmers, and twenty-three lawyers,
making up the sum total. Their names
and birth places are as follows:

Josiah Bartlett, born at Amesbury, Mas-
sachusetts, November, 1725—Physician.

William Whipple, born at Kittery,
Maine—Sailor.

Matthew Thornton, born in Ireland—
1714 Physician.

John Hancock, born in Quincy, Massa-
chusetts, 1737—Merchant.

Samuel Adams, born in Boston, 1722—
Merchant.

Robert Treat Paine, born in Boston,
1732—Lawyer.

Elbridge Gerry, born in Marblehead,
Massachusetts, 1744 Merchant.

Stephen Hopkins, born at Providence
R. I. 1707—Farmer.

William Ellery, born in Newport, R. I.
1727—Lawyer.

Roger Sherman, born in Newton Mass.,
1721—Shoemaker.

William Williams, born in Connecticut,
1731—Gentleman.

Oliver Wolcott, born in Conn., 1726—
Physician.

William Floyd, born at Long Island
N. Y., 1735—Farmer.

Philip Livingston, born at Albany, N. Y.,
1716—Merchant.

Francis Lewis, born at Landiff, Wales,
1713—Gentleman.

Lewis Morris, born at Harlem, N. Y.,
Richard Stockton, born at Princeton,
N. J., 1730—Lawyer.

John Witherspoon, born at Edinburg,
Scotland, 1722—Minister.

Francis Hopkins, born in Philadelphia,
1734—Lawyer.

John Hart, born in Huntington County,
Penn.—Farmer.

Abraham Clark, born in Elizabethtown,
N. J., 1730—Lawyer.

Robert Morris, born in England, 1734—
Merchant.

Benjamin Rush, born at Bybury, Penn.,
1735—Physician.

Benjamin Franklin, born at Boston, 1705—
Printer.

John Morton, born at Ridley, Penn.,
1724—Surveyor.

George Clymer, born in Phila., 1739—
Merchant.

James Smith, born in Ireland, 1715—
Lawyer.

George Taylor, born in Ireland, 1716—
Physician.

James Wilson, born in Scotland—Gentle-
man.

George Rose, born in Newcastle, Del.,
1730—Lawyer.

Cesar Rodney, born at Dover, Del.,
1730—Gentleman.

George Reed, born in Maryland, 1737—
Lawyer.

Thomas McKean, born in Chester Coun-
ty, Penn., 1734—Lawyer.

Samuel Chase, born in Maryland, 1741—
Lawyer.

William Paca, born in Maryland, 1740—
Lawyer.

Thomas Stone, born at Pointon Mary-
land, 1734—Lawyer.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton, born at
Annapolis, Maryland, 1737—Lawyer.

George Wythe, born on Chesapeake Bay,
1726—Lawyer.

Richard Henry Lee, born in Virginia,
1732—Soldier.

Thomas Jefferson, born in Virginia,
1732—Lawyer.

Benjamin Harrison, born in Berkeley,
Virginia—Farmer.

Thomas Nelson, Jr., born at York, Vir-
ginia, 1737—Gentleman.

Francis Lightfoot Lee, a Virginian, born
1736—Farmer.

Carter Braxton, born in Virginia, 1736—
Gentleman.

William Hooper, born in Boston, 1742—
Lawyer.

Joseph Hewes, born at Kingston, N. J.,
1730—Lawyer.

John Penn, born in Virginia, 1741—
Lawyer.

Edward Rutledge, born in Charleston,
S. C., 1749—Lawyer.

Thomas Heyward, born in South Caro-
lina, 1745—Lawyer.

Thomas Lynch, Jr., born in South Caro-
lina, 1740—Lawyer.

Arthur Middleton, born on the banks of
Ashley, South Carolina, 1743—Lawyer.

Button Gimmet, England, 1732—Mer-
chant.

George Walton, born in Virginia, 1740—
Lawyer.

Lyman Hall, born in Connecticut, 1731—
Physician.

Samuel Huntington, born 1732—Far-
mer.

LITTLE CHARLEY, THE CHILD ANGEL.

BY FANNY FERN.

I am one of that persecuted class, de-
nominated "old maids." By going quiet-
ly about the world, taking care not to jostle
my neighbors, or hit against any of
their rough angles, I manage to be cheer-
ful, contented and happy. In my multi-
tudinous migrations, I have had some op-
portunity to study human nature. Lately I
have become a temporary inmate of a
crowded boarding house. My little room
has already begun to look homelike. The
cheerful sun has expanded the fragrant
flowers I love so well to nurture; my can-
dian trills his satisfaction in a gayer song
than ever; and my pictures, books, and
guitar "drive dull care away," and beguile
many a pleasant hour. And now my heart
has found a new object of interest. I've
noticed on the staircase, and in the hall
and lobby, a lovely child, who seemed
wandering about at his own sweet will,
sometimes sitting wearily on the stairs, al-
most asleep; then loitering at the kitchen
door, watching the operations of the cook;
then peeping into the half open doors of
the different apartments. As, by a rule
of the house, "no children were permitted
at the table," it was some time before I
could ascertain who claimed this little stay
walf.

One morning, attracted by the carol of
my canary, he ventured to put his little cur-
ly head inside my door. He needed little
urging to enter, for he read a child's quick
instinct, his welcome in my face. An an-
imated conversation soon ensued about
birds, flowers and pictures—his large blue
eyes growing bright, and his cheeks flush-
ing with pleasure as story followed story,
while he sat upon my knee.

At length I said to him, "Charley won't
mamma be anxious about you, if you stay
so long?"

"Oh, no," said he, "Lizzie don't care."

"Who is Lizzie?"

"Why, my mamma! She don't care if I
am out of the way. Lizzie made me
this pretty dress," said he, holding up his
richly embroidered frock; but Lizzie don't
know any stories, and she says I'm a bore."

"What a bore?" said the sweet child, as
he looked earnestly at me.

"You may stay with me whenever you like
and we will be very good friends."

The dinner-bell sounding, a gaily dressed
young thing vociferated, in a voice any-
thing but musical, "Charlie, Charlie!"

"When I apologized for keeping him, she
said carelessly, as she re-arranged her
bracelets, "O, it don't signify, if you can
have patience with him, he's so tiresome
with his questions. I've bought him heaps
of toys, but he never wants to play, and is
forever asking me such old-fashioned ques-
tions. Keep him and welcome, when you
like; but take my word for it, you'll re-
pent your bargain!" and she tripped gaily
down to dinner.

Poor little Charlie! Time in plenty to
adjust all those silken ringlets; time to
embroider all those little gray dresses; time
to linger till midnight over the last new
novel; but for the soul that looked forth
from those deep blue eyes, no time to sow
the good seed—no time to watch lest the
enemy should "sow tares."

From that time Charlie and I were in-
separable. The thoughtless mother well
content to pass her time devouring all
sorts of trashy literature, or in idle gossip
with her drawing-room companions. The
young father, weary with business troubles,
contenting himself with a quiet "good
night," and closing the day by a visit to
the theatre or concert-room. Poor
Charlie, meanwhile put to bed for safe
keeping, would lie hours, tossing restlessly
from side to side, "with nothing in his
head," as he innocently said to me.—
"What a joy to sit by his side, and beguile
his lonely hours! There I learned to un-
derstand the meaning of our Saviour's
words, "For of such is the kingdom of
heaven."

In his clear, silvery tones he would re-
peat after me the meaning of every petition;
then he would say, "Why don't you tell
Lizzie? Lizzie don't know any prayers!"

One night I sang these lines:

"Sweet maid beyond the swelling flood,
Stand dressed in living green;"

He raised himself in bed, while the tears
trembled on his long lashes, and said, "O,
sing that again—it seems as if I saw a
beautiful picture!" Then taking my gui-
tar, I would sit by his bedside, and watch
the blue eyes droop and grow heavy with
slumber, as I sang to him. And the whole
day, and joy, and pride it should have
been to lead those little feet to him who
biddeth "little children come" was in-
dubitably and contentedly bound in flowery
feters upon her own weaving, unmindful that
an angel's destiny was entrusted to her
careless keeping.

Little Charlie lay tossing in his little
bed, with a high fever. It is needless to
tell of the hold he had upon my heart and
services. His childish mother, either un-
able or unwilling to see his danger, had
left me in charge of him—drawn from his
side by the attraction of a great mili-
tary ball. I changed his heated pillows,
gave him the cooling draught, bathed his
feverish temples, and finally at his request,
rocked him gently to quiet his restlessness.

He placed his little arms caressingly about
my neck, and said, feebly, "Sing to me of
heaven." When I finished, he looked
languidly up, saying, "Where's Lizzie?"

I must kiss Lizzie! and as the words
died upon his lips, his eyes drooped, his
heart fluttered like a prisoned bird, and
little Charlie was counted one in the heav-
enly fold. As I closed his eyes, and
crossed the dimpled hands peacefully upon
his little breast, his last words rang fear-
fully in my ears, "Where's Lizzie?"

MEMOIR OF RHODE ISLAND.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1884.

The Newport Fashionable season is now drawing to a close, though the finest and most delightful season on this island has just commenced. September, October, and a great part of November, are always delightful, and it always appears to us that the air is purer, the sky richer in color, and nature at its best. The people are more cheerful, and the roads are more free from dust, the grass has almost the rich and tender green of spring, and the trees do not yield their foliage as early as in places exposed to the cutting and piercing winds from the north. But fashion decrees that the season is over with the dress or fancy hat, trunks are hurriedly packed, confusion reigns supreme at the hotels and boarding houses for a few weeks, and all is again still. Newport is then left to its permanent residents and those who, from familiarity with the climate of this season of the year, prefer to remain quiet in their cottages and fairly driven to a warmer latitude by the approach of winter.

The past season has been an unfortunate one for Newport. The depression in all kinds of stock sensibly affected the money market, destroyed confidence and induced many who frequent this island to remain at home. The heat of July however drove them into the country, and by the close of that month everything available in the way of lodgings was taken up and Newport, as of old, was fairly crowded. But the drought that has so distressed the whole North did not spare this island, and during the two months past Newport has suffered from the abundant evil—drought—of which we have had more than at any period since 1819.

A drought is always productive of sickness, and this year it was prolonged to a degree altogether beyond a parallel within our recollection. Usually we have throughout the season light and pleasant showers that purify the air, and the occasional thunder and lightning destroy all foul and noxious vapors. Until recently we have had neither rain nor thunder; now the air is pure and the sickness is fast passing away.

This is the first year since Newport became a fashionable watering place that any sickness has occurred to mar the season or to turn travelers from our shores, and with every one interested in the prosperity of the city, we trust it will be a long time before anything of the kind occurs again.

There is a lesson to be learned even from this, and we hope it will be a profitable one. To use a familiar expression, we have put too many eggs into one basket in giving so much attention to the accommodation of summer visitors. As it is now, this is the business of Newport, and when the call for lodgings or cottages is not equal to the supply there is a loss sustained that will be sensibly felt during the remainder of the year. We have often deplored this and with others have feared that the reaction would at some time be very great.

We wish every accommodation provided and every inducement offered to those who frequent Rhode Island during the warm weather, but with all this we are not satisfied to have Newport degenerate into a mere watering place. Now Bedford has a town of 10,000 people, and we have a population of 10,000. We have a fine harbor, and we have a fine view of the ocean. We have a fine view of the ocean, and we have a fine view of the ocean.

We have a fine view of the ocean, and we have a fine view of the ocean. We have a fine view of the ocean, and we have a fine view of the ocean. We have a fine view of the ocean, and we have a fine view of the ocean. We have a fine view of the ocean, and we have a fine view of the ocean.

The Providence papers speak in the highest terms of the State Fair which has just closed in that city. The exhibition of Fruits of different kinds was very fine as well as the great variety of vegetables, many of which are described as monstrous. On Wednesday the Cattle Show came off on the "Main Farm." A grand procession took place during the morning composed of 100 yoke of Working Oxen. This part of the exhibition, which is said to have been very creditable, drew a large number of people from all parts of the State.

Among the premiums awarded we find the following:—St. Edmund T. Simon, of Portsmouth, three year old Steer, \$25; Leonard Brown, of Portsmouth, 1 pair four year old Steers, \$50; Thomas B. Bullen, Middletown, one South Down Buck, 2 years old, \$10; to the same for four South Down Does, \$12.

The Address before the Society was delivered at the First Baptist Meeting House Thursday morning by Rev. Wm. Cliff, of Stonington.

Thursday afternoon the boat race came off near Ye de l'Isle. Twenty boats entered for the contest. The Journal gives the following result:

Jerry Angell takes the first prize of \$50; the Comet, the second, of \$40; the Nonantum, the 3d, of \$35; the Tia, [of Newport], the fourth, of \$30; the Gamecock, [of Newport], the fifth, of \$25; the Spur, the sixth, of \$20.

The steam frigate Palmetto has been equipped by the British Admiralty to provide for the speedy means of effecting repairs of the machinery of any of the engines of the Baltic fleet. A complete engineers workshop has been constructed by lowering the deck so as to yield a spacious room 100 feet high, 104 feet long, by 30 feet wide, in which are placed a 12 horse power independent steam engine and two boilers, the tools and machinery consist of turning lathes, planing, punching, drilling and bolt-screwing machines, steam-hammer, forges, &c.

The Emperor of Russia has suppressed the teaching of the French and German languages in the military school of Oranienburg, and ordered the substitution of Persian, Arabic and the Tartar language.

The Rev. Mr. Holman has resigned the pastoral charge of the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in Fall River on account of ill health.

The Freshman class of Harvard College, numbers 106 members.

There is still much depression in the money market in New York, and the best paper is discounted in the street at one or two per cent. a month. The importations, particularly of dry goods, have been very heavy, and the auction rooms are crowded with invoices, which in many cases are disposed of at twenty per cent. below cost. Failures are occurring and they are always to be looked for when there is so much over-trading. All sorts of provisions command high prices, but there is satisfaction in knowing that the hue and cry about the failure of the corn crop has been greatly exaggerated. The drought was not half as fatal to the corn as predicted by speculators, and before it commenced all the other grain crops were harvested. Flour, however, will be high for some time, for the producers will hold back as long as possible, to command good prices, but when they can do this no longer the market will be overstocked and many who would out with their neighbors will necessarily burn their fingers. There will be no call for grain for exportation this year. Europe is rejoicing in an unusually large crop, California has grain to dispose of, and Canada boasts an extraordinary yield, so that if the United States has produced no more than is barely required for home consumption, there is no reason why prices should range high.

By the last advices from Europe Flour had fallen 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., and Wheat had declined from 1s. 10d. to 1s. 1d. per 70 lbs. This has had the tendency to reduce the price of flour in the United States, and we learn that there has been a falling off in price at New York of from seventy-five cents to a dollar on a barrel.

In our own State the crops are excellent, more especially the potato crop, which is turning out much better than was expected, there being a yield of fair average, large size and no appearance of rot.

Let it be remembered that the Annual Fair and Cattle Show of the Aquidneck Agricultural Society takes place at their Hall in Middletown next week, for particulars see advertisement. This is the third annual exhibition of the Society and it promises to be very attractive. Nothing can be more conducive to the prosperity and advancement of this kind of Agricultural displays are of great importance, and we already see a spirit of honest rivalry on the part of those interested in our Society to produce the finest specimens of their skill as planters and breeders of the best stock. The display of stock at the Aquidneck Fair has yearly been superior; in sheep also we have always made a good show, and it is only in horses that we are behind hand. Good horses are much wanted, and it costs no more to raise a well made and finely proportioned animal than to do so to produce the most ordinary hack. Since the Society have held their fair this want of a good breed of horses has become apparent, and we believe that the Rhode Island farmers are sufficiently alive to their own interest to correct such an evil as soon as they are made acquainted with its extent.

THE NEWPORT ARTILLERY, COL. CARR, accompanied by the Pawtucket Brass Band, will encamp two or three days next week in Middletown, about half a mile from the Fair. It was the intention of the Adjutant General to have a general encampment of all the military in the State sometime during the Fall, and arrangements were made by the Newport Artillery to participate, but for some unknown reason it has not been carried into effect. We regret that the Adjutant did not carry out his design, as there is nothing which could conduce to the welfare of the military so much as to congregate once a year for the purpose of exercising in the manual of arms and interchange of the civilities of the soldier.

The United States Circuit Court, Judge FITZMAN presiding, commenced in this city on Tuesday last, and took up the great Indebtedness case of Day vs. McMahon and others. This is like the case which occupied the New York Court so long and which terminated by the death of a jurymen, being a trial for damages and for an alleged infringement of the Chaffee patent. The Court was occupied two days in hearing arguments of the defendant's counsel for the jury in the meantime being discharged for three weeks.

A friend writing us from Providence says that the Exhibition of the R. I. Art Association has thus far proved successful in every particular, and there is evidently an appreciation on the part of the public. The number of works of Art brought together is nearly three hundred, and probably at no time before has there been such a display of Malbone's pictures. Stuart and Allston are also there represented, as well as many living artists of note. Those who would see the finest exhibition of paintings and statuary ever opened in New England should not fail to visit Providence during the present month.

MECHANICS AND WORKMEN.—A fine opportunity is now offered to you to secure a homestead for only \$15, and in a new village on Long Island, the location of which is not surpassed by any in the vicinity of New York. Apply at 208 Broadway, N. Y. We learn from Mr. Atkinson, the Agent for this city, that he has disposed of a large number of shares, four of which drew farms of two acres each. Persons from that vicinity represent the village to be beautifully located, soil good, and everything tends to warrant a flourishing town in a few years.

The Directors of the Crystal Palace offer special awards to exhibitors provided the several articles are entered by the first of October. Great improvements are said to have been made and many attractive features being added, offering great inducements to those who wish to see the marvellous.

Since the last storm a large number of Bass have been taken from the south shore of the Island. We have heard of several large lots, and the fish weighing from twenty to fifty pounds. There is talk after all in bass fishing, and he who dares to have a stand when they are "char," will get a fare.

There was an alarm of fire Wednesday evening, which proceeded from the store of B. U. Carr, Jr., caused by the fall and bursting of a champagne lamp, which immediately enveloped the store in flames. The fire was extinguished before doing much damage.

THE COTTON CROP.—The New Orleans Price Current's annual statements, sets down the cotton crop at 2,980,000 bales, and the receipts at New Orleans, at 1,141,000 bales. The value of the cotton received at \$54,250,000, and the value of other articles at \$80,000,000.

PROTECTION COMPANY, No. 5, WILLIAM NEWTON, Foreman, accompanied by the Taunton Brass Band, have voted to encamp near Lawrence's Tea House on Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

By the report of the City Clerk of Providence, there were one hundred and eighty deaths by cholera during the last month in that city.

Orders have been received for the withdrawal of the British fleet in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to throw open the prohibited fishing grounds to Americans.

A new steamer called the "Metacomb" has been put on the route between Fall River and Providence. She belongs to the Fall River Steamboat Company.

Bloodhounds have been used in England several times lately, to aid in the capture of sheep stealers, under the direction of the police.

The Attorney General has decided that the enlistment in the army of aliens, and of minors without parents, or whose parents are aliens, is valid.

Washington Irving is cultivating his grounds and gardens at Sunnyside. He says his potatoes cost him about sixpence a piece.

The capital invested in the hotels of New York is estimated at over \$12,000,000.

Lola Montez is coming back from California.

TOBACCO CHEWING IN PUBLIC.—The private mastication of tobacco, in one's own home parlor, bed-room or kitchen, as the case may be, is an affair to be settled between one's wife and one's self. We do not intend to interfere with the police regulations of the home—they are in a hands than ours. If indulgent wives choose to have their doorsteps and balcony floor discolored, their carpets ruined, and their parlors and bed rooms irrevocably defiled, with tobacco juice—if they relish the contact with their own mouths of lips that have been all day saturated with yellow saliva—if they like the smell of tobacco-scented breath, coming from between dirty and disgusting teeth—we have nothing to say. But we have a right to protest and we do protest, against the outrageous public nuisance of tobacco chewing. No man has a right to go to a theatre, or any other public gathering, and seating himself in the midst of cleanly Christians, squirt at random, streams of tobacco juice around him.

To do this in those parts of the house where only men are placed, is in the last degree rude and thoughtless; but to carry the revolting practice into the presence of ladies—into the dress circle of the theatre, the concert saloon, the church pew—and it is habitually done in all these places—is little short of blackguardism!

Balt. Patriot.

A member of Gov. Steven's northern route exploring party, in a long communication to the St. Louis Republican, written from the head of Yellow Stone River,—"On Sunday after a march of some ten miles, the buffaloes were reached. They were before and on each side of the train. For miles ahead it seemed one vast verdant yard. They were estimated by some as high as 500,000—200,000 is considered a very low estimate. The hunters dashed in among the herd, picked out the fatted of the crowd, and then, separating the selected ones, soon march the hunters were kept some distance ahead to keep off the buffaloes; it was the only way the safe passage of the train could be insured through the sea of flesh. The pack mules and spare animals following on the train being too numerous to be separately led, were hard to control; and, despite every precaution and care, one horse and four mules were lost—they getting mingled with the herd."

Mr. John Lind the brother of the late Miss Jenny Lind, arrived in the U. S. ship Cyane, as one of her crew, and intends, it is said, to make Boston his future home.

The Bee says—
"Like most men who follow the seas, Lind has at times, led what is sometimes called a 'checked life.' On shore his liberality and love of companionship has led him to some indiscretions, not so uncommon as unfortunate to seamen. A few days since he attended the Sunday school picnic at Framingham, (a gathering of Evangelical societies,) where his presence was made welcome and attractive. During the day he was introduced, and publicly addressed the gathering. His remarks were of interest, though very plain and unadorned. He announced his adhesion to the temperance cause, and spoke of his feelings and sentiments as being thoroughly Americanized."

The Hartford Times relates some singular stories about rats. A pair of valuable horses were almost starved to death by the daily depredations of the vermin upon their allowance. The owner was astonished and, upon watching one day discovered the cause. After the grain had been placed in the manger, five or six enormous rats descended, and rapidly devoured it, the poor horse approaching his head to satisfy his hunger, was bitten severely on the lips by the ferocious robbers, and kept at a distance until his fodder was entirely abstracted.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF P. T. BARNUM.—Among the things that are to be, is the life of the great showman, written by himself. We are now to have the secret history of all the great "humbug" enterprises, in which he has been engaged; Joice Heath, Feejee Mermaids, Tom Thumb, the Woolly Horse, the Jenny Lind speculation and all. The volume may fairly be supposed to contain more curiosities than the famed Museum itself. Darley is already engaged on the illustrations, and Redfield is to be the publisher.

The Newburyport Herald says the factories on the Chipcooke and Agawam rivers have been able to run but a few hours for several weeks past. The drought has checked the production of so large a number of mills that it has helped the market for manufactures. A great rock in Connecticut river, opposite West Springfield, has showed itself above the water only twice for more than half a century, once in 1801 and again in 1816, and last Saturday it was ten inches below the surface of the water.

The celebrated divorce case of Edwin Forrest comes up for argument on a bill of exceptions taken by the defendant, at New York—also the renowned assault and battery suit of N. P. Willis against Edwin Forrest, and the case of Fry against Bennett for alleged libel, the verdict in which excited so much wonderment in the musical, literary, and dramatic world last week.

BOUND TO COME OFF.—Some where in the West a sable knight of the lather and brush was performing the operation of shaving a boosier with a dull razor. "Stop," said the boosier, "that won't do." "What's the matter, boss?" That razor pulled. "Well, no matter for that, sir. If he handle ob de razor don't break, de beard's bound to come off."

INSURANCE FAILURE.—The Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, failed on Thursday. It was an old company with a capital of \$300,000; but their losses have been so heavy by the recent numerous and devastating fires, that they have been compelled to make an assignment.

A watch was lately sent by mail from Pensacola, Florida, to Bangor, Maine, to be repaired and sent back again by the same conveyance; and the whole expense was five dollars and sixty cents less than the price asked for the same repairs at Pensacola.

The schooner Admiral Blake returned to Sippican on the 8th inst., with 250 barrels of sperm oil and 10 barrels of blackfish oil—which is worth about \$11,000. She has been absent only two months and 11 days.

Four hundred horses, designed for the service of the United States in New Mexico were lost by a stampede on the Plains recently.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamers Star of the West and Empire City have arrived at New York, the latter bringing the mails to August 16th, \$1,088,000 in gold and about 200 passengers.

San Francisco correspondents state that since the sailing of the steamer of 1st August, the markets have continued to be much depressed, and most of the staples are declining. The stocks of merchandise are kept full by constant arrivals, and the demand for the country is slight. The spirit of speculation is not active.

The Star of the West brings about \$1,000,000 in specie.

The most important feature of the news by this arrival is the report that the American commission has concluded a treaty for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States, and that the treaty is coming forward in the mail steamer via Panama. No details are given, but it is known that all the King's Council were strongly in favor of annexation, and the King was one of the most active promoters of the treaty.

The mining news from California was never more favorable than at present.

The editor of a San Francisco paper in referring to the treaty with the government of the Sandwich Islands, says that nothing has transpired relative to the terms of the cession, but the treaty is forwarded to Washington to-day by the steamer; and enough is known to establish the fact that the terms are advantageous in the extreme, and there is no doubt they will be readily accepted by the general government.

All the members of the Hawaiian Privy Council, except two, are in favor of annexation, and the old King himself, anxious to be divested of the cares of unsubstantial royalty, is one of the chief promoters of the measure. The heir apparent, however, is very unwilling to see the sceptre pass from his illustrious house, and by no means relishes the idea of being reduced to the level of a plain American citizen.

An active trade is springing up between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, and the splendid new steamer Polynesian now plies regularly between San Francisco and Honolulu.

On investigation, the finances of the city of San Francisco turn out to be in a much better condition than any one supposed, and instead of being in debt to a large amount, she has a balance in her favor, above all liabilities, of \$75,146. It would seem, however, that foreign capitalists entertain some doubts about the city's credit, inasmuch as the bonds of the city, bearing 7 per cent interest, and payable in 1885, offered to be issued for the purpose of providing engine houses and suitable apparatus for the fire department, elicited no bids. The rate of interest was probably too low, for an ordinance providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of \$200,000, bearing 10 per cent. interest, and to mature in twelve years, will now be passed.

Building operations and general improvements of the city were rapidly progressing, notwithstanding the continued depression of trade and tightness of the money market.

The allied powers have quite a large fleet in the Pacific at the present time, consisting of the British frigate President, (flag ship,) frigate Amphitrite, and steamer Virago; French frigates Pique, Forte, Eurydice, L'Artemise, and brig Abigail; the English carrying 120 guns, the French 138. They are supposed to be in search of the Russian squadron, one of which, the Diana, has been cruising, it is said, in the neighborhood of California and Vancouver's Island for some months past, regard to the Port Oxford mines, recently discovered. On one side it is asserted that it is extremely rich, and that the miners are making fabulous wages; while others believe them to be a humbug.

During the first seven months of the present year the total number of emigrants who arrived at San Francisco was 33,000; departures 13,062, leaving a net addition to our population of 19,938; 43 per cent. of the excess of arrivals over the departures were Chinese.

The Chinese question is again beginning to be agitated throughout the State, and in some places considerable opposition and dislike are manifested to the Asiatics.—They are also much divided among themselves, and several pitched battles have taken place between them.

Several Chinese vessels have lately been seized for carrying an excess of passengers. The Potomac was sold last week for \$7400 for an offence of this kind, and three others, the Australia, Libertad and Exchange, have been seized and will be confiscated. In the two latter the scurvy broke out and carried off large numbers—some 80 or 90 died on board the Libertad; 40 or 50 more died on the Island. The Libertad was in the most filthy condition, and the unfortunate Chinese were packed away in her after the fashion of a hen-coop.

The Exchange arrived here a few days ago, in a similar condition; 100 of the passengers died on the voyage, and nearly all the rest are sick with the scurvy and are dying off very fast.

Bidwell was burned down on the 2d of August. The fire broke out in Evans' building, corner of Water and Turner streets, and swept everything with fearful velocity. The whole town was consumed in one hour. The loss is estimated at \$102,000.

For the eight months commencing with January and ending with August, the returns show a total of arrivals of Irish 54,548, Germans 116,400, making, with natives of other countries, a grand total of 209,414.

DID NOT TAX HIM ENOUGH.—One gentleman in this city, an old bachelor, by the way, who was only taxed the poll tax, called upon the assessors and told them that he claimed to be a good citizen, he wished to pay on \$1,550 dollars which he had at interest, and which they had not taxed him for. The assessors very obligingly complied with his request. Isn't it worth noting?—Wor. Egis.

DEAF AND DUMB CELEBRATION.—The Deaf and Dumb had a great gathering in Hartford on Wednesday, on the occasion of erecting a monument to the memory of the Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet.

The monument is some twenty feet high and is very beautiful. It cost \$2,500, every penny of which was contributed by deaf mutes.

PRICE OF HOPS.—Contracts for the new crop have recently been made to a limited extent, at 30 cents—a higher figure than has been paid so early in the season for many years past. These sales have mostly been made to fill orders and not on speculation.

DEFINITIONS.—A lady walking with her husband on the beach, inquired of him the difference between exportation and transportation. "Why, my dear," replied he, "if you were on board your vessel, you would be exported and I would be transported."

AN INTELLECTUAL SLAVE.—Orestes A. Brownson, a Democrat and an American, makes the following admission, in a letter to the Pittsburgh "Catholic":—

I have worked hard, I have studied diligently, and I have always acted under advice, and never published an article written by myself, without first submitting it to my Bishop or to a theologian appointed by him to examine my articles, except now and then a literary article, or my literary notions. In almost all cases I have consulted him, or in his absence the theologian appointed, as to the propriety of discussing the topic before proceeding to write.

This was especially the case with regard to the topics of exclusive salvation, religious liberty, development, and the power of the Popes in regard to the temporal. The article on the temporal power of the Popes, in my April Review, and those on Native Americanism and education, in the July number, were submitted for revision to the theologian appointed by the Bishop of Boston as my censor, during his absence. I have never refused to make any alteration required, or suppress any article which the authority I consulted suggested it would be better not to publish.

THE ARCTIC SEARCH.—Intelligence from Captain Ingfield, commander of the Phoenix, has been received in England, stating that he was at Disco Island, at the end of June. The season thus far had proved highly unfavorable for his expedition. An English paper says:

For many years it had not been so severe, and there is some fear that Capt. Ingfield may not be able to cross Baffin's Bay, and so reach Beechey Island; in which case the absent vessels, and especially Captains Macure and Collinson, will not be relieved this year; and we must remain ignorant of what has been done in the prosecution of the search for Sir John Franklin's expedition. It seems possible, however, that the usually large quantities of ice which have been seen in the Atlantic during the Spring, and even the Summer, may have been occasioned by the disruption and descent of large bodies in the Northern part of Baffin's Bay, leaving it comparatively free, while the narrow portion at the Southern outlet has been choked. We trust, therefore, that as Captain Ingfield proceeded to the Northward he would find less hindrance to his progress.

THE OLD COLONY AND FALL RIVER RAILROAD.—The Directors of the new corporation have elected Alex. Holmes, of Kingston, President; and John M. Washburn, Secretary.

The vote which was passed by the Stockholders, fixing the capital of the joint roads at \$3,015,200, enable the Old Colony road to make a dividend in stock of about 22 1/2 per cent., and the Fall River road a dividend in stock of about 11 1/2 per cent. This result is based on the affairs of both corporations, made up to the 30th of last June, so that the earnings of both roads from that time, are for the benefit of the new corporation, and will enable them to pay a cash dividend in January next.

The receipts on both roads have largely increased during the last few years, and it is believed that with judicious management the stock of the new corporation will be one of the most valuable in the market. Various opinions are expressed concerning the fairness of the award of the referees, and as some of both parties are dissatisfied, it leads to the inference that it is just and right.

OF HILL, the Waco Era says they have "been examined by competent judges, who pronounced it fully equal if not superior to any heretofore discovered in the United States. It is geologically classed as Cannel Coal, and is considered superior for fuel to either the bituminous or anthracite. The Hon. Robert J. Walker, to whom a specimen has been exhibited, fully concurs in the opinion of its superior quality."

The deposits of this rich mineral are said to be by persons familiar with the country, in extent, almost inexhaustible. The discovery of these immense beds of coal is peculiarly gratifying from the fact of their being on or near the proposed route of the great Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

FOREIGN FELLOWS AND PAUPERS.—The Providence Journal well remarks that the practice of deporting felons and paupers from some of the European countries to the United States demands the attention of our authorities. It is enough that the public charity of this country is burdened with so large an amount of foreign pauperism that comes here legitimately. The systematic exportation of paupers, and not only of paupers but of criminals, is an outrage that should be prohibited at once. None are more interested in putting a stop to this practice than the honest and industrious emigrants, whose good name suffers severely by it.

The immigration at New York for August, classified according to nationalities, was as follows:—
Irish.....8,898 Spanish..... 86
Germans.....23,672 Swiss..... 431
English..... 3,688 Dutch..... 233
Scotch..... 796 Norwegian..... 482
Welsh..... 115 Italians..... 143
Total..... 440

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship St. Louis, from Havre is in Southampton, with London dates to the 30th ult., arrived at New York September 12.

Constantinople dates to August 17 do confirm the account of the serious defeat of the Turks at Kars, already published.

Omer Pacha, with 25,000 men, entered Bucharest on the 22d, and was most enthusiastically received.

The cholera was raging very badly at Bomarsund.

The French troops have re-embarked at Bomarsund, and part of the fleet had sailed towards Finland.

German papers announce the approaching conclusion of a treaty, offensive and defensive, between Austria and the Western Powers.

Constantinople letters of the 20th announce a great battle near Kars on the 7th; result undecided; 5000 killed on both sides. Hassan Pasha was killed, Mustapha Pasha wounded. Three Russian Generals disabled.

Five hundred shops and private houses had been destroyed by the fire at Varna on the 10th. The fire broke out in several places at the same time. Several of the Greek incendiaries had already been shot. The loss is estimated at £500,000 sterling.

The steamship Niagara, from Liverpool at 2 P. M. on Saturday, 2d inst., arrived at Boston at 10 o'clock Wednesday evening.

The cholera has broken out in the fleets Baltachik. It has visited some of the French ships with extraordinary virulence.

In the Swedish Diet, the House of Peasants have proposed a petition to the King to take measures in conjunction with the Diet to prevent the Aland Islands from returning to Russian dominion.

Vessels belonging to Aland now sail under the French flag.

Five ships-of-war, all laden with Russian prisoners, passed through the Great Belt on their way to England, on the 29th ult.

Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers has been raised to the dignity of a Marshal of France.

SPAIN.—There is no improvement in Spanish affairs. A royal decree has been published suppressing the juntas of safety and the armaments formed in the provinces.

The Spanish government has borrowed 65,000,000 rials upon security of Cuba revenue.

Queen Christina left Madrid on the 28th of August for Lisbon. Her departure was unopposed.

The Belgian ministry has resigned en masse.

Nothing later respecting the war has been received.

The commanders of the allied forces have concluded to dismantle and abandon the fortifications at Bomarsund and the Aland Islands. The fortifications were so badly damaged, and so large a garrison being required to hold them against the enemy, that it was not deemed expedient to retain possession of them. It is said that they were offered to Sweden on condition of her declaring against Russia, but Sweden refused to accept the offer. It is reported, but not believed, that the allies have offered to pay Sweden a monthly subsidy if she would join the alliance.

On the 26th ult., Admiral Napier and General Baraguay d'Hilliers proceeded to Hango, when the Russians blew up the fortifications and retreated to Abo, where there are 15,000 men in garrison.

One hundred and twenty-two mounted and eighty dismounted guns, taken at Abo, are being sent to France.

An engagement, without loss, occurred at Abo on the 18th between Russian gunboats and some English steamers.

BLACK SEA.—Reports continue to be received of great preparations to invade the Crimea; but, up to August 21, nothing was known of any embarkation.

The cholera continues at Varna.

Stormy weather prevailed in the Black Sea.

A private despatch from Varna of the 24th says:—Five ships, with troops, sailed yesterday, and six to-day, but their destination is secret. The opinion gains currency that the first destination of the expedition will be Anapa, and that the allied fleet will winter there. Marshal St. Arnaud was to hold a general military council at Varna, to inquire whether the army is fit for service during the present sickness.

THE DANUBE.—The Turks continue to occupy Bucharest, and are strengthening all the surrounding positions. They are also re-fortifying Timova, which was razed by the treaty of Adrianople.

The Vienna Lloyd's has authentic news that Marshal St. Arnaud will leave Constantinople on the 2d September, to take command of the expedition to the Crimea, which by that time would have reached its destination.

MRS. PARTINGTON AT THE CAMP.—"What is that for?" asked she, as the noise of a cannon saluted her ear, "I hope they ain't firing on my account." There was solicitude in her tone as she spoke, and she was informed that it was only the governor who had just arrived upon the field. "Dear me!" said she, "how cruel it is to make the old gentleman come away down here, when he is so feeble he has to take his staff with him wherever he goes." She was so affected at the idea that she had to take a few drops of white wine to restore her equilibrium and to counteract the dust of the "

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